

SENATOR GRADY

IN ANGRY MOOD.

Ford's Attack on the School Teachers of New York Provoked a Scathing Rebuke.

The Democratic Orator Spared Neither the Reform Senator Nor His District.

OME VERY LIVELY TALK AT ALBANY

is Republican Opponent Tried Several Times to Stem the Tide of Denunciation, and at Length Left the Chamber Quivering with Anger.

Albany, March 31.—Such a scene as was witnessed in the Senate to-day has seldom been witnessed in any public body. It occurred during the discussion of the New York school bill. The principals were Senators Ford and Grady. The "reform" Senator, carried away by his ideas, attacked the school-teachers of the metropolis as un-American in their sympathies. The Democratic orator replied eloquently, and delivered a scathing arraignment of the powers of society that are back of the proposed compromise measure.

Nearly every Senator took part in the discussion of this important piece of legislation. Mr. White, made one of the speeches of the session on his side of the question. Finally Senator Ford, after stating that the trustee system was tainted with Tammany Hall politics, wound up with an astounding declaration. He said:

"The delegation of school teachers to a committee before our committee to prepare legislation is not of the kind to impress legislators. Their manners and address were crude and uncultivated. I would put against them any of the teachers in the country schools in which I received my training for genuine womanhood and Americanism. The teachers of New York are too much vitiated by foreign ideas. We would put the children of a great cosmopolitan population of New York under the influence of refined, elevated men and women."

This aroused the sleeping lion in Senator Grady. He was preceded by Senator Lexow, who rebuked Ford for his allusions upon the foreign element in the delegation. Senator Grady began by repeating the ideas advanced by the "reform" Senator as an unexampled exhibition of bigotry and intolerance. He said:

"The Senator has reflected the thought that dominates his district. Such could never prevail in New York. Tammany Hall was a power. Senator had come to the metropolis of a ship, as his mother did, instead of the Central Railroad, from which he would now be about realizing the day of a vote as a citizen."

Senator Ford interrupted excitedly: "I deny speaking against the Jews as a class, but I will say that the refining influences in my youth have been better than."

"Now you have said it," retorted Senator Grady, "are you ashamed of your humble parentage? You envy the fine lineage of the aristocrats. What a prince of bigots you must have been if you had been able to insert into your mind the influences you have met in later years!"

Senator Ford—Mr. President, I—

Senator Grady—I have not done with you, Mr. Ford. You have placed yourself before the people as a fitting representative of the intolerance and the bigotry of your district, and of the influences that are behind this bill. You will always be in that little narrow circle that whispers: "This is for the Americans," meaning "this is for bigotry."

"This is for freedom," meaning "intolerance."

He then delivered a scathing arraignment of the factions made by Senator Ford upon Tammany Hall whenever the occasion offered.

"Just mention Tammany," he said, "and the Senator goes wild. It is his political capital. This bill means that the last bond between the people and the schools is to be shattered. It is an effort to place the schools in the control of people who send their own children to private schools lest they should be contaminated by meeting their poorer neighbors. Such people would destroy, if they could, popular representation. They would ask every man on the threshold of his public career if he had wealth, culture and ancestry. If he could not reply they would bar him from public life. The Governor had been influenced in a message on this bill by the high social class that met at a tea party and decided the charge of the public school system of New York City."

Several times Mr. Ford seemed about to reply in his seat to reply, but he restrained himself and finally left the room white and ringing with anger. The bill was passed by strict party vote.

SHOTS AND A RAZOR FAIL.

perate Attempt at Suicide of a Grief-Stricken Mother.

Albany, March 31.—Mrs. James Jackson made a desperate attempt to end life in an upper room of her residence last evening. She fired six shots in a revolver and then cut her throat with a razor. She is still alive and hopes entertained for her recovery.

Mrs. Jackson and her five-year-old boy were the only persons in the house last night, when the woman locked herself in her room and began firing her revolver. Five of the six bullets were deflected or stopped by her corsets. The fifth entered her left breast.

Mrs. Jackson reached home soon after dark and broke into the locked room. He found his wife lying in a pool of blood, with the razor and empty revolver.

His act is thought to be the result of the recent death of a

KERS DE

Messengers Than Part with Be or Mustaches.

A sad saga of sorrow, a tale of selfless love! 'Tis a story of ruthless ambition and of breezes that ceased to blow, 'Tis full of deeds heroic, of sacrifice sublime, and oh, it's a terrible pity that it cannot be told in rhyme!

The anti-whiskers edict of the American Third Telegraph Company went into effect yesterday. The messengers boys had been informed the night before that when they came around in the morning to shave their pay they would either have to come with a trace of hair upon their faces or else come for the last time. It was a cruel edict, and, rather than submit to it, half a dozen of the boys resigned.

The resignation of a messenger boy is not a formal proceeding as the resignation of a railroad president. The boy writes a letter. He makes no speeches. He feels no regret. He simply draws his pay, walks to the door, utters a few brief, decisive words and slams the door behind him before the manager can pick up a paper-pencil.

While the boys were sitting in gloomy silence, waiting for "Next out," a tall, lantern-jawed chap, who looked as if he might be anywhere between eighteen and eighty-eight years old, came in and took his place in the row.

"Izait me, izait me ghost?" asked one of the boys.

"How did it golden off?" asked another.

"He saved 'em," suggested one.

"Now, he used an axe!"

"Say, Jake, are you Jake or Jintie?"

But the whiskerless one was too gloomy to heed these jests. It was his ninth year of service, and the height of his ambition was to complete the tenth year. And upon the altar of this ambition he sacrificed his whiskers.

The difference in the appearance of some of the boys in the messenger service is a matter of sixty years. In some instances they could not get their pay until they had opened their mouths to identify themselves. Those who had cut off their mustaches and beards came in for a good deal of jeering from the younger ones, but they bore it bravely. After that great night of cutting with the result of years' care all other troubles divided into insignificance.

FOUND A HIDDEN CAVE.

Boys Discover an Ingeniously Constructed Den of Counterfeiters on an Island.

South Bend, Ind., March 31.—Two boys boating on the St. Joseph River, between Bristol and Motville, landed on an island Sunday, where, in building a fire, they found a copper wire attached to a line on the under side of a large, partly decayed, fallen oak. This wire ran into and slightly under the surface of the ground and led to a very large sycamore stump, fifteen feet high. It disappeared among the roots.

The boys' curiosity was aroused and they decided that the stump contained a mystery. By means of a small oak tree near by they reached the top of the sycamore, which was found to be hollow and a ladder reached to the bottom. They cautiously descended into a subterranean passage, twenty by twenty-five feet. On each side was a room and there was a furnace underneath the stump. There were bunk beds for eight persons on one side of one room and a table, with dishes and cooking utensils. A work bench ran along the side, on which was a full set of counterfeiters' tools and a fine electroplating apparatus, base metals and a large quantity of fine gold.

A thorough search revealed a secret door leading into a chamber, which was used as the treasure house of the gang. Counters and gold and silver coins were found in all processes of execution. The money was well made and in every respect superior to the coins of the last week.

In one corner of the cupboard was found two boxes filled with gold and silver. The wire was connected with a battery and to all appearances was used for electroplating. The Government officials have been notified.

It is stated that an account book was found in the cave, which showed a prominent business man of a neighboring town; also a pocketbook which is supposed to have belonged to the late Jonathan Crum, who was murdered mysteriously near Bristol about two years ago. It contained some papers that were recently stolen from the Bristol post office, the robbery of which have never been discovered.

TO SEA AS AN EXPERIMENT.

If Successful Captain Reed Will Be Made a Commodore.

Washington, March 31.—Captain Allen V. Reed, U. S. N., whose nomination as a commodore was sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, with a provisional statement, will be sent to sea as commander of a vessel of a size commensurate with his rank. It is to determine Captain Reed's professional fitness for promotion that he will be given this assignment, in order to make it clear whether or not he is entitled to exercise the duties of a commodore. At present he is commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

The allegations against Captain Reed did not affect his integrity, but were clearly that he was careless in his attention to naval matters. With the confirmation of his nomination, Captain Reed's name will be added to the list of commodores, and a foot note will state that this is subject to examination. At the end of a year he will be called before the Examining Board, and if he fails to attain his former recommendation, and the necessary approval of the President, he will be retired as a captain. If the contrary should happen, he will retain his place on the list of commodores.

PAN-AMERICANS TO MEET.

Mr. Olney Calls a Meeting to Conciliate Some Latin Republican Brethren.

Washington, March 31.—The Secretary of State has invited the diplomatic representatives in Washington of countries which are parties to the Bureau of the American Republics to meet him to-morrow morning for a consultation in regard to the continuation of the work of the Bureau. It is likely that the consultation will include the question of stimulating interest in the Bureau among the Latin-American countries.

Mexico and Argentina have expressed a desire to withdraw from the Pan-American treaty, under which the Bureau was organized, on the ground that they are not obtaining the anticipated benefits, and a desire to settle all differences and bring about a thorough understanding is understood to have actuated Mr. Olney in calling the diplomats together.

Syrians Renounce the Sultan.

Quincy, Ill., March 31.—The Naturalization Court here is busy making citizens of the United States out of subjects of the Sultan of Turkey. There is a colony of Syrians here, and the Turkish Government has ordered them all home for service in the Turkish army in Armenia. In order to escape military duty in their native land they are renouncing allegiance to the Sultan. There took out naturalization papers yesterday a dozen during the last

on His Way Back.

Justice Brewer to attend mission of his—

Pri

Imm. Unchar

Pardridge's Purchase

the Closing Up

the Short Side.

CLEARANCES FROM THE FOUR PORTS.

Cotton Is Strong, but the Movement Meets with a Check in the Early Morning.

Speculation—Operations in Coffee.

On 'Change, Tuesday, March 31.

The volume of trading on the Exchange to-day was fair, including 1,400,000 bushels of wheat, 1,200,000 bushels of corn and 10,100 bushels of oats. Prices at the close were practically unchanged for the immediate wheat options, and for the corn options they were only fractionally lower.

In summary the Chicago markets were 1/4 to 1/2 lower. The final quotations show the strength of the market and its resistance of any effort to enforce lower prices.

Liverpool wheat opened 1/2 higher all around, closing firm 1/4 to 1/2 higher for all options, and evidently not so much influenced by the lower prices on this side.

There has been no feature of importance to influence prices either way, unless it was the mild weather prevailing all over the winter wheat belt.

The world's shipments of wheat to Europe during the past week as usual ran considerably under the customary figures, estimates in Chicago. These placed the shipments at 7,099,000 bushels, and by the official reports they are 5,312,357 bushels against 5,403,123 bushels the previous week.

The crop news is the same, as far as heard from in the recent past.

Bradstreet's figures on the available supply of wheat were moderately bullish. Wheat decreased east of the Rocky Mountains 750,000 bushels and in Europe 1,000,000 bushels, while the result of years' care all other troubles divided into insignificance.

There were all sorts of rumors about regarding the amount of wheat brought by Pardridge yesterday, but as a matter of fact it is known he is clearing up a big line of shorts.

The weakness in provisions helped along the lower range for wheat, and the variations in prices were only natural. There are many speculators, however, who here in wheat are ready to take it up on any of these forced breaks.

The clearances of wheat and flour for the four ports to-day were 293,120 bushels, and for two days 385,340 bushels, and for the month 5,612,451 bushels. This is a fair showing when it is taken into consideration how the trade at the seaboard has been hampered by the scarcity of supplies.

May wheat closed in Chicago at 63 1/2¢. On the curb puts sold at 62 1/2¢. Calls were 63 1/2¢, sellers, and 63 1/2¢, buyers. Final curb price was 63 1/2¢.

It is undeniable that there is a growing feeling that the apparent disposition of holders of cash wheat to sell while they can get a premium indicates a movement of winter wheat from first hands.

The following shows the range of prices:

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

April 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

May 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

June 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

July 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

August 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

September 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

October 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

November 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

December 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

January 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

February 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

March 70 1/2 70 3/4 70 1/2 70 3/4

LAIR OF THIEVES UNEARTHED.

Discovery of a Cave Over Five Miles in Length Near Upper Sandusky, O.

The entrance is near the "Big Four" Railway. The opening is about six feet square and there is a sudden drop of a couple of feet and then the channel is of uniform dimensions for about five miles.

The discoverer claims that he has explored three miles of the cave. He found a horse's skeleton, a saddle of old style and several bits of harness.

A number of years ago this section of Ohio was overrun with horse thieves. They became both bold and reckless and practically made away with horses under the very noses of the owners. Repeatedly they were given chase with every possibility of capture, and then would disappear entirely from sight.

The theory now is that the cave just discovered was their hiding place, and the finding of the skeleton and horse habiliments adds strength to the belief.

Medal for a Custer Cavalryman.

Janesville, Wis., March 31.—Theodore W. Goldin, Clerk of the Circuit Court, has been presented with a bronze medal, inscribed "The Congress to Private Theodore W. Goldin, of Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry, for most distinguished gallantry at the Little Horn River, Montana, July 26, 1876."

Goldin was a private in General Custer's Fighting Seventh. When General Custer's command was besieged by 300 Indians, the wounded soldiers suffered under the blazing sun from a terrible thirst. Private Goldin, then a new recruit, volunteered, with three others, to go down the bluff with a big camp kettle for water. All four came back, but the camp kettle, which they dragged between them, was pierced by bullets.

THE WALK.

Found in an Old Lounge

ticity Is Quer

The will of the late A. S. Walker, street, 1

Brooklyn yesterday. Hannah Phillips, half

ceased, are contesting that it was ever executed. The estate is valued at \$100,000.

Mrs. Suttler, of No. 90 the Surrogate, that she found the will in the hands of William J. D. Mark's place, is named.

NOTICES OF

Received by Many

lantic A

A number of on Avenue Railroad, informed that they required after Sat

will pass into the Electric Railroad. He sent it, it is said, in motorcars

their relations y the lease the S. ability under of those who ree

be re-employed

WALES DID NOT ACCEPT.

The Prince's Secretary Denies That His Highness Has Become a Member of the Thirteen Club.

The St. James's Gazette is officially informed that some one in America has hoaxed the newspapers with a bogus letter from the Prince of Wales, in which he accepts the membership tendered to him in the Thirteen Club.

What Francis Knollys really did write was neither on the same date of the bogus letter, but longer and less satisfactory. It follows:

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W., Feb. 27, 1896.

"Sir: I am directed by the Prince of Wales to thank you for your communication informing him of his election as an honorary member to the Thirteen Club, of New York. I am directed to state in reply that the number of invitations he receives from different parts of the world to belong to various clubs are extremely numerous. He cannot accept all, and to make selections would be invidious. His Royal Highness, therefore, while appreciating very highly the compliment which has been paid him, much regrets it is not in his power to have the pleasure of accepting his election. I have, &c.,

"(Signed) FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

The letter referred to read as follows: "Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W., Feb. 27, 1896.

"Sir: I am directed by the Prince of Wales to thank you for your communication informing him of his election as an honorary member of the 'Thirteen Club' of New York.

"I am directed to state in reply that His Royal Highness, appreciating very highly the compliment which has been paid him, has the pleasure of accepting the election. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

BOARD TO HAVE ITS SAY.

Police Officers May Be Retired Before the Commissioners After Acquittal by a Court.

The District-Attorney in a communication to the Police Board read at the meeting yesterday says that most of the cases of the indicted police officials will be tried during the April term, and that there will be no delay in the prosecution.

Mr. Parker, who read the letter, said: "It ought to be understood now that the mere fact that a captain or other police officer having been acquitted after a trial does not decide whether or not the Police Board can try him. We sit in a disciplinary forum. The fact of an acquittal does not necessarily stop the Board from trying the case here. We may find out that it is useless to try such cases, but all the cases should take the course of being investigated here first in order to see if we can put the acquitted official on trial."

Commissioner Roosevelt said: "In the case of Captain Devery I have already said that which agrees with your statement."

"Nothing is more important to the force and public," Mr. Parker added, "than that it should be understood that the Board proposes to maintain discipline and keep out those whom it thinks unfit."

Solid Silver candlesticks and Candelabra.

All sizes and many beautiful designs.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE.

Why Travel when you can Telephone?

A journey in New York is an annoyance.

A journey out of town is an expense.

A journey to Chicago is a calamity.

The telephone will save you all.

14,000 telephone stations in New York all provided with long distance instruments.

RATES FROM \$75 A YEAR.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., 115 West 34th Street, 18th Cor. Madison St.